

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—Ohio manufactured over four million pounds of plug tobacco last year.

—There are fifty-two breweries in Brooklyn which produce 4,000,000 kegs of lager annually, and paid a revenue of \$1,000,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The corn crop of Texas this year is estimated at 140,000,000 bushels. The value of the agricultural products of that State is \$94,071,998.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Two ninety-foot lathes, said to be the largest in the world, have been made for their own use by the South Boston Iron-works. Each lathe contains 600,000 pounds of iron, and is intended for boring out cannon.—*Boston Post.*

—The crop of Indian corn is one of the most important and valuable in the United States. The crop of 1880 was estimated at 1,717,000,000 bushels; the wheat crop of the same year was estimated at 498,000,000 bushels. It must be considered the staple crop of the Western and Southwestern States. In 1880, Illinois produced 240,000,000 bushels, as against 60,000,000 bushels of wheat. The acreage of corn in Kansas the same year was 2,995,070 acres, and the product 108,704,927 bushels, against an acreage of 1,520,659 acres of winter wheat, with a product of 17,560,289 bushels.

—It is estimated that nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of paper are produced annually; one-half of which is used for printing, a sixth for writing and the remainder is coarse paper for packing and other purposes. The United States alone produces yearly 200,000 tons of paper, averaging seventeen pounds per head for its population. The Englishman comes next with about twelve pounds per head; the educated German takes eight pounds; the Frenchman seven pounds; whilst the Italian, Spaniard and Russian take respectively three pounds, one-half pound and one pound annually.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The English are the best customers for American canned salmon. Most of the Sacramento River salmon go to the Atlantic cities, but Liverpool draws the bulk of its supply from Oregon, either direct from the Columbia River or through San Francisco. The Fraser River salmon all go to England direct from Victoria. Last season the Fraser River sent 146,000 cases to Europe. It is expected that as many more will be canned there this season for the same market. The Columbia River sent 380,700 cases direct to Europe for the year ended March 31. Thus far this season three cargoes have been cleared direct from the Columbia River for England, with 98,480 cases.—*Chicago Times.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Dean Stanley said: "The best remedy for all evils is to look forward."

—It takes a clever man to conceal from others what he doesn't know.

—Said a young miss the other day as she examined a cat that was "shedding its feathers": "I really believe this cat has been both eaten."

—A girl who sets out to look graceful in a hammock has as much work on hand as the man who tries to be languid with a saw-log following him down hill.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"I should like to have a coin dated the year of my birth," said a maiden lady of uncertain age to a male acquaintance. "Do you think you could get one for me?" "I am afraid not," he replied. "These very old coins are only to be found in valuable collections."

—She was an up-town lady of culture. She stood watching a boat loaded with ice. "What is that boat loaded with?" "Ice," was the reply. "Oh, my!" she exclaimed, in surprise; "if the horrid stuff should melt, the water would sink the boat!"—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Don't you know how hard it is for some people to get out of a room after their visit is really over? One would think they had been built in their parlor or study, and were waiting to be launched.—*Boston.*

—We think there is a typographical error in the last word of the above. It was probably a lunch, and not a launch, they were waiting. There are such people.—*Texas Siftings.*

—A Jerseyman went to Mauch Chunk, Pa., to spend his vacation, and during his first night three old hens, which had gone to roost on a tree outside his bedroom window, were disturbed by a cat, and flew into the apartment. The Jerseyman awakened and slashed a pillow around until they found their way out. The next morning he told his host that he should come there every summer, for during the whole night he had seen but three mosquitoes.—*Philadelphia News.*

—An official in the Water Board of a Western city having departed this life, the city Government, who esteemed him as a faithful employee, sent his salary for the remainder of the year with a letter of condolence to the widow. A friend of the latter in speaking of her loss remarked that the action of the city had been very considerate, etc. "Yes," said the bereaved one, "but seems if they might have shut off the water for half a day at least, as a mark of respect for John."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A Hazardous Undertaking.

At the mill of Palmer Brothers, Palmerston, Conn., the other day, an attempt was made to put belting on a large wheel, fourteen feet in diameter, and in order to get the belt in position several of the employees got on the spokes of the wheel to turn it. It was found impossible to get power enough in this way, and accordingly the engine was started before it was noticed that one of the hands was still on the wheel. His perilous position was quickly perceived and a scene of the greatest excitement ensued. The unfortunate man owes his life to the presence of mind which he displayed. Had he attempted to jump from the wheel his death would have been inevitable, but he clung to one of the spokes with both hands and feet as the revolutions of the great wheel, with its sweep of fifty feet, carried him first to the ceiling and then to the basement of the mill. The great difficulty was in stopping the engine, so that the wheel would be in a position which would allow him to extricate himself, but this was accomplished after quite a number of trials.—*Hartford*

Rules for Riding.

In mounting, face the near side of the horse. The near side is the side nearest yourself. If you stand on the right side of the horse, which is the wrong side, when you mount, you will face the crupper. Then everybody will know that your name is Johann Gottlieb Ernseifolger.

If you cannot mount from the ground, lead the horse to a high fence, climb up on the fence, say "whoa" two or three times, and jump over the horse's ears. You will light somewhere on his neck, and will have plenty of time to adjust yourself while the horse is running away. Another method of mounting, largely practiced by young gentlemen from the city, is to balance yourself on one foot on the fence, and point the other leg at the horse in the general direction of the saddle, saying "whoa" all the time. The horse, after this gesture has been repeated a few times, backs away, pulls the alleged rider off the fence and walks up and down the lane with him at a rapid gallop. This gives the rider, in about ten minutes, all the exercise he wants for a week.

If by some miracle you manage to get into the saddle, hold on with both hands, and say "whoa." The faster the horse goes the tighter you must hold on, and the louder you must "hollo."

If you are from New York or Philadelphia, you will shorten the stirrups until your knees are on a level with your chin. Then, as you ride you will rise to your feet and stand in the attitude of a man peering over a fence to look for his dog, and then suddenly fall in the saddle like a man who has stepped on a banana peel. This is the English school. It is hard on the horse, but is considered very graceful. A man cannot wear false teeth, however, and ride in this manner.—*Burlington Hawk-eye.*

As Sensible as Most Duls.

Sheep's-head, although hardly a flattering epithet or term of endearment, is not regarded between man and man in this country as an insult of so deep a dye that the stain inflicted upon the honor of a gentleman to whom this compound noun may happen to be addressed can only be washed out in blood. The such, however, is the view taken of its German equivalent, "Schafkopf," in the Fatherland is conclusively demonstrated by the following lamentable occurrence: A few days ago, in the ancient City of Oldenburg, one Herr Jansen, an elderly barrister, called upon an acquaintance, the upper story of whose dwelling was occupied by an infantry Lieutenant named Fischer, the proprietor of a handsome pointer, upon which he had sportively bestowed the name of Schafkopf. The dog was lying stretched on the door-step as Jansen came up to the door, and that very moment the Lieutenant, thrusting his head out of his second-floor window, shouted at the top of his voice: "Sheep's-head, come up, will you?" Jansen took the summons to himself, and instead of entering the house, waited by the door until Fischer made his appearance, when, exclaiming: "Sheep's-head yourself," he lent the Lieutenant a hearty box on the ear. Fischer, who was in mufti, retorted with a walking stick, and the result of this misunderstanding was a hostile meeting. Jansen fired first, inflicting a slight flesh wound upon his adversary, whereupon Fischer, in no way ruffled by his hurt, stretched the too-hasty advocate dead upon the ground with a bullet through his heart.—*London Telegraph.*

A Secret Enemy.

For nearly three years Cooper Browning, a young farmer near Ellensburg, N. J., has been the victim of a series of outrages, the perpetrator of which he has been unable to discover. It was on the night of December 18, 1879, that the work of persecution began. A spacious well-filled barn was fired some time after midnight and burned to the ground. Twenty-five valuable cows—fifteen of them Alderneys and Guernseys—perished in the flames. Not quite a year afterward two Alderney cows grazing in a field near the house were observed by a farm-hand to be rolling on the ground in great agony. Ten minutes later both animals were dead. Before Mr. Browning could recover from his surprise at the sudden loss five more cows had died. No less than ten pounds of Paris green were found scattered broadcast over the pasture. In October, 1881, seven more cows and thirty-five hogs were poisoned to death with arsenic. Sympathizing neighbors did everything in their power to help him, and he is prosperous again, and awaiting the next attack, which, according to the periods intervening between the others, will take place in September. In order to take time by the forelock, however, and, if possible, frighten his enemy before another outrage is committed, Mr. Browning yesterday made public the following promise of reward: \$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE arrest and conviction of the party who poisoned my cattle October 1st, N. J. BROWNING, Ellensburg, Camden County, N. J.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Burning Wheat Straw.

There are but few circumstances that will justify the burning of straw as it comes from the machine. Upon all uplands, or soils inclined to be light, and which are deficient in vegetable mold, it is better to rot the straw and apply the same to the most unproductive portions. Where the soil is of a heavy clay character, and fall plowing can be done for the growing of a crop the following summer, the plowing under of a heavy coating of straw will render the soil lighter by reasons of the drainage afforded, and richer by the partial decay of the straw. Occasionally it may be of advantage to burn the straw, especially if weed seeds or the eggs and larvae of insects are usually abundant. Consider the matter well before burning the straw, for when rotted it forms a rich mold, which is the "one thing needful" on all our clay uplands, East, West, North and South.—*Farm and Fireside.*

—Apropos of the question of degrees, it may be well to remind our readers that over 10,000 degrees are conferred every year in this country. Of these 7,000 are conferred by colleges and 3,000 by professional schools. About 200 D.D.'s are made every year.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

THE DAIRY.

—American land cheese is attracting the notice of the House of Commons, and efforts are being made to check its importation. The increasing exportation of this spurious stuff is likely to injure the trade of the genuine American article.

—A cow reared on the farm where she is to remain is more valuable to her owner than a strange cow. She is acclimated. She is acquainted with the herd with which she must associate. She is familiar with the lands from which she obtains her food, and can travel over it with greater ease than a strange cow. In consequence of these things she will yield more milk and be more profitable.

—Potatoes, on which cows will thrive well when given with a plentiful supply of good oat straw or hay, will yield as large a quantity of good, rich milk as the richest pastures, and the butter is generally of a rich color, especially when they are given in a raw state. This root is rarely given to milk cows, as it has little influence in increasing the yield of milk; also, it has a tendency to make the butter difficult to extract.—*Elgin Advocate.*

—The Chicago Tribune predicts that the territory included within the northern third of Illinois, the southern quarter of Wisconsin, and the entire State of Iowa, in all ninety thousand square miles, is to be the greatest garden for dairy products in the world. By actual experiments, it is said, the fact has been ascertained that the farmers receive about fifty per cent. of the commercial value of what they produce in the form of grain, but when they use the land for pasture and turn their attention to dairy products they net amount to ninety per cent. transportation and brokerage costing but ten per cent.

—The business of feeding his herd every farmer must learn for himself, with due regard to thrift and economy. Animals in constantly good condition need less food than those that are not, and of this the farmer must judge, remembering that good shelter in winter is as important as good food. It is poor economy to let a cow get into poor condition either in spring or autumn. In feeding for the dairy I have found that the best winter feed is good hay, with a supply morning and evening of corn fodder, chopped and mixed with fine feed and corn meal, saturated with hot water, and allowed to stand twelve hours. Prepare the morning feed in the evening, always carefully covering the box in which the feed is mixed. I have fed many roots, and all varieties, but not with that benefit which I expected except in the health of the cow.—*Cor. American Dairyman.*

Creameries and Factories.

Wherever dairying is practicable, it should by all means be conducted by associated effort in factories for cheese, or creameries for butter. The housewife should not be taxed to take care of the milk from several cows, working it up into what must almost necessarily be an inferior product to that of a well-conducted creamery. With every appliance, and the greater skill which ought to be commanded in creameries, the product is well worth the advance it commands over the best home-made butter. The great bulk of butter made in farmers' homes is much poorer than it should be. The milk is almost always exposed to unpleasant odors from the cellar, and too often is set in the cellar, surrounded by all kinds of fruits and vegetables in varying stages of decay. From these, the creamery house is or should be free. But the most common cause of poor butter is sheer neglect—allowing milk or cream to stand too long, not thoroughly cleaning pails or pans and churning the resultant butter or mouldy cream. From the abominable character of most of the butter sold at groceries in cities and villages, I am satisfied that a revolution in butter-making would be effected if farmers' wives would resolutely throw to the pigs such parts of the cream as had accidentally or otherwise become too old before churning. Better still would be more care to prevent such result. The poor quality of winter butter is not the result of the dry feed altogether, but mainly because the milk is kept in close rooms, exposed to bad odors, and in winter is almost always kept too long before it is churned. Many a housewife can make good butter from two or three cows, requiring churning to be done twice a week, who will fail if the cream is not churned oftener than once in eight or ten days. When cream is "bitter" to the taste, throw it away; for this bitterness is due to mould, which is poisonous, and will certainly affect the butter.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Overloading Cows' Stomachs.

When cows are changed from scanty to flush feed, it often happens that the benefit of the more liberal supply is neutralized for some time, by allowing them to gorge themselves to the extent of uncomfortable fullness. An excessive distension of the stomach produces inflammatory action and impedes digestion and tends to diminish the flow of milk, and to impair its quality. Overloading a cow's stomach invariably gives a strong and disagreeable animal odor to her milk, that injures it for butter or for cheese making, and also healthfulness for food. Such an overloading is always indicative of a double loss—a loss from failing to utilize as fully as might be a supply of food insufficient to enable the cows to give as much milk as they are capable of giving. When cows are fed with a liberality that develops a full flow of milk, they will not overload with a food so little concentrated as green grass. The fact that they do overload is an evidence that their previous food was too scanty for profit, and consequently that loss has been endured on account of it. But when such a course of feeding has existed, and a change is to be made to a better one, loss from over-eating may be prevented by admitting the herd gradually to the new feed, and supplying them with all the salt and water they desire. The increase in the new ration should never be so great as to change the flavor of the milk.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

—Be just for the sake of justice, not from selfish motives.

A Word to Thinkers.

The perfection of a strengthening medicine consists in its leaving no unpleasant after effects. Whilst the beer and other alcoholic beverages excite the brain and blood-vessels to unnatural activity and while the whirlpool of excitement lasts, all feeling of languor and distress is banished, but when the reaction comes, "the last state of that man is worse than the first." Invalids should trust more to nature for their recovery and avoid the use of stimulants as altogether injurious. Be partial to a fruit and vegetable diet and choose such medicines as are strengthening to the whole general system. To this end no better remedy can be used than Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Juniper Root, Burchi, Celery and Calasaya, each of which have separate and distinct virtues, but when blended in a single compound exert all other remedies in giving health, strength and vigor to every part of the body. Such a compound is Dr. Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla; its harmonious action on the blood, lungs, liver, kidneys and muscular system is astonishing.

A youth of Hibernian extraction, in chopping wood with a hatchet the other day, was so unfortunate as to graze the thumb of his left hand, with which he was steadying the piece of kindling he was splitting. Kneeling down, he laid the thumb on the ground and began to pray. "Begorra, it was a good thing I did not hold of the handle with both hands, or I would have chopped it off sure."—*New York Graphic.*

A physician says: "I know many who had long suffered from dyspepsia, weak lungs, asthma, consumptive symptoms, impure blood, etc., and who found quick relief by using Dr. Guyott's Tonic of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, etc."

Eight hundred years old have been found in a town in France. It is evident that France has never lectured there.—*Rock-land Courier.*

Important. When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage and expressage and carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, nearly opposite the Grand Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms, single and in suits, fitted up at an expense of one million dollars. Rooms reduced to \$1 and upward per day on European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots.

"Has there banana body down street?" she inquired with a smile. And as the last word was uttered she went down "kerflop!"—*Danville Standard.*

Personal. THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

They are afraid of a water famine in Alexandria. Come to Iowa; you can't get anything else.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Henry's Carbolic Salve. The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitation. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

The man who "lodged a complaint" and "boarded a car" says he is going out of the hotel business.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Hope On, Hope Ever. No matter what the ailment may be, rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, asthma, bronchitis—if other treatment have failed—hold on! go at once for THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. It will secure you immediate relief.

When a man's feelings are so great that he cannot express them, had he not better send them by freight!—*Derry News.*

The Elitist of Life. That purely vegetable compound, BURROCK BLOOD BITTERS, may be justly termed the Elitist of Life. A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price, 25c.

WATERMELON seeds are now utilized for a soup called puree of melon. No one has as yet gone crazy over it.—*N. Y. Mail.*

Flies and Bugs. Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

The American Tonic Sol-Fa association met at Springfield recently. La, mi!—*Lowell Courier.*

It is the common observation that the standard of natural health and normal activity among American women, is being lowered by the influence of false ideas and habits of life, engendered by fashionable ignorance and luxury. It is a happy circumstance that Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has come to the front to instruct and cure the sufferers of her sex.

The Atlantic contains a long story about a man who could not tell a lie. It is probably the first time we have ever figured in magazine fiction.—*Norristown Herald.*

Stoves are supposed to be a somewhat modern invention, but the Egyptians were warmed by Alexander the great B. C. 300.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, August 21, 1882.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$3.55 @ 5.75
Native Hogs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Native Cows.....	2.50 @ 3.25
TEXAS STEERS.....	2.40 @ 3.20
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	3.50 @ 4.25
Stocks.....	6.80 @ 7.25
WHEAT—No. 1.....	84 @ 84 1/2
No. 2.....	79 @ 80
No. 3.....	69 @ 70
CORN—No. 1.....	67 @ 68
No. 2.....	54 @ 55
OATS—No. 1.....	34 @ 35
RYE—No. 1.....	42 @ 43
FLOUR—Family, per sack.....	2.00 @ 2.50
FLOUR—Car lots, bright.....	6.00 @ 7.00
WHEAT—Choice dairy.....	16 @ 17
CHEESE—Kansan, new.....	12 @ 13
EGGS—Choice.....	14 @ 15
PORK—Hams.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Shoulders.....	12 @ 13
Sides.....	13 @ 14
LARD.....	12 @ 13
Wool—Missouri, unwashed.....	18 @ 20
POTATOES—New, per bushel.....	25 @ 30

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$4.50 @ 5.50
Native Hogs.....	3.75 @ 4.00
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3.50 @ 4.25
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2.00 @ 2.25
FLOUR—Choice, 100 lbs.....	4.00 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1.....	82 @ 84
No. 2.....	77 @ 79
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	57 @ 58
OATS—No. 1.....	37 @ 38
RYE—No. 1.....	47 @ 48
PORK—Hams.....	21.00 @ 21.40
Shoulders.....	18 @ 19
TOBACCO—New Leaf.....	4.40 @ 5.50
Medium new leaf.....	5.00 @ 5.20

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3.50 @ 4.00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2.00 @ 2.25
FLOUR—Choice, 100 lbs.....	4.00 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1.....	82 @ 84
No. 2.....	77 @ 79
CORN—No. 2 Spring.....	57 @ 58
OATS—No. 1.....	37 @ 38
RYE—No. 1.....	47 @ 48
PORK—New Mess.....	21.00 @ 21.25

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Reports.....	12.50 @ 13.00
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1.12 @ 1.13
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	5.30 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.12 @ 1.13
CORN—No. 2 Spring.....	57 @ 58
OATS—Western mixed.....	55 @ 56
PORK—Standard Mess.....	21.75 @ 22.00

THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

REMARKABLE ACTIVITY IN FAIR CIRCLES—EXHIBITION TO BEGIN ON THE 25TH AND END ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: Realizing the interest your readers all seem to manifest in being able to make a good showing to the general public this year of farm products, etc., and knowing full well that the advantages offered by the KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION are far superior to that of any other in the West, I thought that while here I would ascertain how the present Exposition was progressing. The wonderful special exhibits within the past year necessitated the sale of the old fair grounds, and new ones have been selected, located at the corner of Nineteenth and Main streets, where hundreds of workmen are now engaged in completing the speed ring and erecting the amphitheater and the various buildings demanded by the larger number of exhibitors this year. Besides these I find that many exhibitors have arranged to erect their own buildings. The admirable location of the grounds and the universal sympathy the citizens all seem to express are favorable indications of a grand success. A new feature (and a good one, I think) is the idea of exhibiting the fine arts and textile fabrics in the new Emmons Block, a very large and elegant five-story building, located on the corner of Ninth and Delaware streets, which will be open to the public both day and night. Application for space and entries for the Speed Ring, Live Stock, etc., are taxing the manager's utmost ability. A great number of special premiums, outside of the regular premium list, are being offered by enterprising citizens, which are intended to make this exposition more novel and amusing than any of its predecessors. The ladies of the West will have a chance to show their skill in racing, riding and driving; in fact, I believe there will be so many novel features introduced this season that each day will be equally interesting as the "big day" of former years. The people here have all done so well that they feel like "booming," not only this city, but the entire West; and when Kansas City puts her shoulder to the wheel for a boom she will accomplish her object if she has to stir up the whole world in the attempt. The business men, the teachers, the railroads and all classes are preparing extra attractions for this occasion, thus making it just the time for our people to visit Kansas City. So look out for a big sensation between the 25th and 30th of September next. KANSAS.

MENNON'S PEPPERED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility; also in all feeble conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from ordinary complaint. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

MR. GEORGE FRICKER, Superintendent of the Southwestern Stage Co., states that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic whenever he has had occasion to take medicine of any kind during the last year, and he thinks that it is an article that every one should keep in his house, and that if it be taken promptly it will save doctor's fees.

Those who use Carbo-line, as now improved and perfected, the great petroleum hair renewer, are always distinguished by the beautiful soft texture of the hair produced by the use of that most exquisite of all toilet preparations.

As the most effective yet the most mild and harmless remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery and all summer complaints we would recommend our friends to use WALKER'S BLACK-BERRY BALM. It is a never failing remedy.

WEEK THE FUNDS ARE UNSTEADY—When money is tight.—*The Judge.*

THE MAN WITH THE broadest smile is he who uses Fraser Azie Grease. This is honest.

EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD!—See adv. of D. L. Sullivan & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Use Wise's Azie Grease on inflammatory sores of all kinds.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners and make a boot or shoe last twice as long.

Wise's Azie Grease won't melt.

Try the new brand, "Spring Tobacco."

Use Wise's Azie Grease on thrushes.

THE BIG FOUR.

They are represented by more people, have more subjects, call oftener, stay longer, and yet are the most unwelcome guests you can have on your list of visitors.

The first of this precious quartette of unwelcome guests give you an excruciating headache even to think of him.

The second takes away your appetite, deranges your system, gives you a sallow complexion, and makes you truly miserable generally.

The third betrays upon you a legacy of skin eruptions, and disordered secretions, constipation and other irregularities too numerous to mention.

The fourth takes forcible possession of your peace of mind and health of body, and makes you a perfect martyr to his tyrannical unjust government. He caps the climax, and what little the others have left he robs you of; you cannot eat without fear and trembling, and sleep becomes a stranger to your eyes.

The Stomach, the Blood, the Liver, and the Kidney; constitute

The Big Four.

They are good servants, but bad enemies, for when they rebel against the system, either individually or collectively, a protecting safeguard must be found; this can be done by BURROCK BLOOD BITTERS, a certain antidote for the attacks of the BIG FOUR in any case and form.

Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
NEW RICH BLOOD!
PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE
THE BLOOD PURE AND THE SYSTEM HEALTHY. Any person who will take 3 pills each night from 1 to 10 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 50c per bottle. J. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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